Pollutant	Units (7 percent oxygen, dry basis)	HMIWI emissions limits	Averaging time [1]	Method for demonstrating compliance [2]
Mercury	mg/dscm (gr/10^3 dscf).	7.5 (3.3)	3-run average (1-hour minimum sample time per run).	EPA Reference Method 29 of appendix A–8 of part 60.

[1] Except as allowed under § 60.56c(c) for HMIWI equipped with CEMS.
[2] Does not include CEMS and approved alternative non-EPA test methods allowed under § 60.56c(b).

[74 FR 51407, Oct. 6, 2009]

TABLE 2B TO SUBPART Ce OF PART 60—EMISSIONS LIMITS FOR SMALL HMIWI WHICH MEET THE CRITERIA UNDER § 60.33e(b)(2)

Pollutant	Units (7 percent oxygen, dry basis)	HMIWI Emissions limits	Averaging time [1]	Method for demonstrating compliance [2]
Particulate matter.	mg/dscm (gr/dscf).	87 (0.038)	3-run average (1-hour minimum sample time per run).	EPA Reference Method 5 of appendix A–3 of part 60, or EPA Reference Method 26A or 29 of appendix A–8 of part 60.
Carbon monoxide.	ppmv	20	3-run average (1-hour minimum sample time per run).	EPA Reference Method 10 or 10B of appendix A–4 of part 60.
Dioxins/furans ..	ng/dscm total dioxins/furans (gr/10^9 dscf) or ng/dscm TEQ (gr/10^9 dscf).	240 (100) or 5.1 (2.2) ..	3-run average (4-hour minimum sample time per run).	EPA Reference Method 23 of appendix A–7 of part 60.
Hydrogen chloride.	ppmv	810	3-run average (1-hour minimum sample time per run).	EPA Reference Method 26 or 26A of appendix A–8 of part 60.
Sulfur dioxide ...	ppmv	55	3-run average (1-hour minimum sample time per run).	EPA Reference Method 6 or 6C of appendix A–4 of part 60.
Nitrogen oxides	ppmv	130	3-run average (1-hour minimum sample time per run).	EPA Reference Method 7 or 7E of appendix A–4 of part 60.
Lead	mg/dscm (gr/10^3 dscf).	0.50 (0.22)	3-run average (1-hour minimum sample time per run).	EPA Reference Method 29 of appendix A–8 of part 60.
Cadmium	mg/dscm (gr/10^3 dscf).	0.11 (0.048)	3-run average (1-hour minimum sample time per run).	EPA Reference Method 29 of appendix A–8 of part 60.
Mercury	mg/dscm (gr/10^3 dscf).	0.0051 (0.0022)	3-run average (1-hour minimum sample time per run).	EPA Reference Method 29 of appendix A–8 of part 60.

[1] Except as allowed under § 60.56c(c) for HMIWI equipped with CEMS.
[2] Does not include CEMS and approved alternative non-EPA test methods allowed under § 60.56c(b).

[74 FR 51407, Oct. 6, 2009]

Subpart D—Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators

SOURCE: 72 FR 32717, June 13, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.40 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The affected facilities to which the provisions of this subpart apply are:

(1) Each fossil-fuel-fired steam generating unit of more than 73 megawatts (MW) heat input rate (250 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr)).

(2) Each fossil-fuel and wood-residue-fired steam generating unit capable of firing fossil fuel at a heat input rate of more than 73 MW (250 MMBtu/hr).

(b) Any change to an existing fossil-fuel-fired steam generating unit to accommodate the use of combustible materials, other than fossil fuels as defined in this subpart, shall not bring that unit under the applicability of this subpart.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commenced construction or modification

after August 17, 1971, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(d) The requirements of §§ 60.44 (a)(4), (a)(5), (b) and (d), and 60.45(f)(4)(vi) are applicable to lignite-fired steam generating units that commenced construction or modification after December 22, 1976.

(e) Any facility subject to either subpart Da or KKKK of this part is not subject to this subpart.

[72 FR 32717, June 13, 2007, as amended at 77 FR 9447, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.41 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act, and in subpart A of this part.

Boiler operating day means a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the steam-generating unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted the entire 24-hour period.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17).

Coal refuse means waste-products of coal mining, cleaning, and coal preparation operations (e.g. culm, gob, etc.) containing coal, matrix material, clay, and other organic and inorganic material.

Fossil fuel means natural gas, petroleum, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials for the purpose of creating useful heat.

Fossil fuel and wood residue-fired steam generating unit means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel and wood residue for the purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

Fossil-fuel-fired steam generating unit means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

Natural gas means a fluid mixture of hydrocarbons (e.g., methane, ethane, or propane), composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or that has a gross calorific value between 35 and 41 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (950 and 1,100 Btu per dry standard cubic foot), that maintains a gaseous state under ISO conditions. In addition, *natural gas* contains 20.0 grains or less of total sulfur per 100 standard cubic feet. Finally, natural gas does not include the following gaseous fuels: landfill gas, digester gas, refinery gas, sour gas, blast furnace gas, coal-derived gas, producer gas, coke oven gas, or any gaseous fuel produced in a process which might result in highly variable sulfur content or heating value.

Wood residue means bark, sawdust, slabs, chips, shavings, mill trim, and other wood products derived from wood processing and forest management operations.

[72 FR 32717, June 13, 2007, as amended at 77 FR 9447, Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.42 Standard for particulate matter (PM).

(a) Except as provided under paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by § 60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases that:

(1) Contain PM in excess of 43 nanograms per joule (ng/J) heat input (0.10 lb/MMBtu) derived from fossil fuel or fossil fuel and wood residue.

(2) Exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

(b)(1) On or after December 28, 1979, no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the Southwestern Public Service Company's Harrington Station #1, in Amarillo, TX, any gases which exhibit greater than 35 percent opacity, except that a maximum or 42 percent opacity shall be permitted for not more than 6 minutes in any hour.

(2) Interstate Power Company shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from its Lansing Station Unit No. 4 in Lansing, IA, any gases which exhibit greater than 32 percent opacity, except that a maximum of 39 percent opacity shall be permitted for not more than six minutes in any hour.

(c) As an alternate to meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator that elects